AMENDMENTS

In the claims:

Claims 1-15 (Cancelled).

16. (Currently Amended) A method for directing the biodistribution of a drug that binds to a protein target, wherein the drug is directed to an intracellular space upon administration to a host, said method comprising:

administering to said mammalian host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule ~~of less than~~ **having a molecular weight that does not exceed** about 5000 daltons consisting of a drug moiety comprising said drug or an active derivative thereof and a targeting moiety to an intracellular biodistribution modulating protein optionally joined by a linking group, wherein said drug moiety binds to a protein target and said bifunctional molecule has a modulated biodistribution upon administration to said host as compared to a free drug control;

to direct said biodistribution of said drug upon administration to said host to an intracellular space as compared to a free drug control.

17. (Original) The method according to Claim 16, wherein said bifunctional molecule exhibits enhanced efficacy upon administration to said host as compared to a free drug control.

18. (Original) The method according to Claim 16, wherein said bifunctional molecule exhibits reduced toxicity upon administration to said host as compared to a free drug control.

Claims 19 - 21. (Cancelled)

22. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 16, wherein said bifunctional molecule comprises a linking group.

23. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 16, wherein said bifunctional molecule is administered as a pharmaceutical preparation.

24. (Currently Amended) A method for targeting a drug to an intracellular site of a mammalian host, said method comprising:

administering to said mammalian host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule comprising a drug moiety and a targeting moiety optionally joined by a linking group, wherein said drug and targeting moieties bind to intracellular proteins and said bifunctional molecule exhibits a modulated biodistribution upon administration to a mammalian host as compared to a free drug control;

to target said drug to an intracellular site of a mammalian host.

25. (Original) The method according to Claim 24, wherein said bifunctional molecule comprises a linking group.

26. (Original) The method according to Claim 24, wherein said bifunctional molecule does not include a linking group.

Claims 27-29. (Canceled)

30. (Currently Amended) In a method of administering a drug to a host in need of said drug, the improvement comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule ~~of less than~~ **having a molecular weight that does not exceed** about 5000 daltons consisting of said drug moiety comprising said drug or a derivative thereof covalently linked, either directly or through an optional linking group, to a targeting moiety that binds to an intracellular biodistribution modulating protein, wherein said drug moiety binds to an intracellular protein.

31. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 30, wherein said host is a mammalian host.

32. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim **31** ~~30~~, wherein said mammalian host is human.

33. (Original) The method according to Claim 30, wherein said drug is a small molecule.

34. (Original) The method according to Claim 30, wherein said targeting moiety binds to an endogenous biodistribution modulating protein.

Claim 35. (Cancelled)

36. (Original) The method according to Claim 34, wherein said endogenous biodistribution modulating protein is an intracellular protein.

Claims 37-38 (Cancelled)

Please enter the following new claims:

39. (New) The method according to Claim 16, wherein said targeting moiety is a peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand.

40. (New) The method according to Claim 39, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a ligand for an FKBP or cyclophilin.

41. (New) The method according to Claim 40, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase

ligand is a ligand for an FKBP.

42. (New) The method according to Claim 41, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is selected from the group consisting of FK506 and rapamycin.

43. (New) The method according to Claim 39, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a ligand for a cyclophilin.

44. (New) The method according to Claim 43, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a cyclosporin.

45. (New) The method according to Claim 24, wherein said targeting moiety is a peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand.

46. (New) The method according to Claim 45, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a ligand for an FKBP or cyclophilin.

47. (New) The method according to Claim 46, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a ligand for an FKBP.

48. (New) The method according to Claim 47, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is selected from the group consisting of FK506 and rapamycin.

49. (New) The method according to Claim 46, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a ligand for a cyclophilin.

50. (New) The method according to Claim 49, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a cyclosporin.

51. (New) The method according to Claim 30, wherein said targeting moiety is a peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand.

52. (New) The method according to Claim 51, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a ligand for an FKBP or cyclophilin.

53. (New) The method according to Claim 52, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a ligand for an FKBP.

54. (New) The method according to Claim 53, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is selected from the group consisting of FK506 and rapamycin.

55. (New) The method according to Claim 53, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a ligand for a cyclophilin.

56. (New) The method according to Claim 55, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a cyclosporin.